

# THE LATEST GERMAN NOTE TO THE U. S.

Following is the text of the note transmitted by Ambassador Gerard at Berlin as the reply of the German government to the recent note of protest and warning from the government of the United States concerning the use of submarines in warfare and the observance of neutral rights:

Berlin, May 4.—(By Wireless via Sayville, N. Y.)—Following is the text of the note of the German government in reply to the American note respecting submarine warfare, delivered on Thursday by Gottlieb von Jagow, the Foreign Secretary, to Ambassador Gerard:

"The undersigned on behalf of the imperial German government has the honor to present to his excellency, the ambassador of the United States, Mr. James W. Gerard, the following reply to the note of April 20, regarding the conduct of German submarine warfare:

"The German government handed over to the proper naval authorities for early investigation the evidence concerning the Sussex as communicated by the government of the United States. Judging by the results that the investigation has hitherto yielded the German government is alive to the possibility that the ship mentioned in the note of April 10 as having been torpedoed by a German submarine is actually identical with the Sussex.

"The German government begs to reserve further communication on the matter until certain points are ascertained, which are of decisive importance for establishing the facts of the case. Should it turn out that the commander was wrong in assuming the vessel to be a man of war the German government will not fail to draw the consequence resulting therefrom.

## Resents American Assertions.

"In connection with the case of the Sussex the government of the United States made a series of statements, the gist of which is the assertion that the incident is to be considered but one instance of a deliberate method of indiscriminate destruction of vessels of all sorts, nationalities and destinations, by German submarine commanders.

"The German government most emphatically repudiates the assertion. The German government, however, thinks it of little avail to enter into details in the present stage of affairs, more particularly as the government of the United States omitted to substantiate the assertion by reference to concrete facts.

"The German government will only state that it has imposed far-reaching restraints upon the use of the submarine weapon solely in consideration of the fact that these restraints are necessarily of advantage to Germany's enemies. No such consideration has ever been shown neutrals by Great Britain and her allies.

"The German submarine forces have had, in fact, orders to conduct the submarine warfare in accordance with the general principles of visit and search and the destruction of merchant vessels recognized by international law, the sole exception being the conduct of warfare against enemy trade carried on enemy freight vessels encountered in the war zone surrounding Great Britain. With regard to these no assurances have ever been given to the government of the United States. No such assurances are contained in the declaration of February 8, 1916.

## Admits Errors May Be Made.

"The German government cannot admit any doubt that these orders were given or are executed in good faith. Errors actually occurred. They can in no kind of warfare be avoided altogether. Allowances must be made in the conduct of naval warfare against an enemy resorting to all kinds of ruses, whether permissible or illicit.

"But apart from the possibility of errors, naval warfare, just like warfare on land, implies unavoidable dangers for neutral persons and goods entering the fighting zone. Even in cases where the naval action is confined to ordinary forms of cruiser warfare neutral persons and goods repeatedly come to grief.

"The German government has repeatedly and explicitly pointed out the dangers from mines that have led to the loss of numerous ships.

"The German government has made several proposals to the government of the United States in order to reduce to a minimum for American travelers and goods the inherent dangers of naval warfare. Unfortunately the government of the United States decided not to accept the proposals. Had it accepted the government of the United States would have been instrumental in preventing the greater part of the accidents that American citizens have met with in the meantime.

"The German government still stands by its offer to come to an agreement along these lines.

## Can't Give Up the Submarines.

"As the German government has repeatedly declared, it cannot dispense with the use of the submarine weapon in the conduct of warfare against enemy trade. The German government, however, has now decided to make a further concession, adapting methods of submarine war to the interests of neutrals.

"In reaching this decision the German government is actuated by considerations which are above the level of the disputed question.

"The German government attaches no less importance to the sacred principles of humanity than the government of the United States.

"It again fully takes into account that both governments for many years co-operated in developing international law in conformity with these principles, the ultimate object of which has always been to confine warfare on sea and land to armed forces of belligerents and safeguard as far as possible non-combatants against the horrors of war.

"But although these considerations are of great weight, they alone would not under present circumstances have determined the attitude of the German government.

"For in answer to the appeal by the government of the United States on behalf of the sacred principles of humanity and international law, the German government must repeat once more with all emphasis that it was not the German, but the British, government which ignored all accepted rules of international law and extended this terrible war to the lives and property of non-combatants, having no regard whatever for the interests and rights of neutrals and non-combatants that through this method of warfare have been severely injured.

## Forced to Submarine Warfare.

"In self-defense against the illegal conduct of British warfare, while fighting a bitter struggle for national existence, Germany had to resort to the hard but effective weapon of submarine warfare.

"As matters stand, the German government cannot but reiterate regret that the sentiments of humanity which the government of the United States extends with such fervor to the unhappy victims of submarine warfare are not extended with the same warmth of feeling to many millions of women and children who, according to the avowed intention of the British government, shall be starved, and who, by sufferings, shall force the victorious armies of the central powers into ignominious capitulation.

"The German government, in agreement with the German people, fails to understand this discrimination, all the more as it has repeatedly and explicitly declared itself ready to use the submarine weapon in strict conformity with the rules of international law as recognized before the outbreak of the war, if Great Britain likewise was ready to adapt the conduct of warfare to these rules.

"Several attempts made by the government of the United States to prevail upon the British government to act accordingly failed because of flat refusal on the part of the British government. Moreover, Great Britain again and again has violated international law, surpassing all bounds in outraging neutral rights.

"The latest measure adopted by Great Britain, declaring German bunker coal contraband and establishing conditions under which English bunker coal alone is supplied to neutrals, is nothing but an unheard-of attempt by way of exaction to force neutral tonnage into the service of British war.

## Impugns Neutrality of U. S.

"The German people know that the government of the United States has the power to confine the war to armed forces of the belligerent countries, in the interest of humanity and maintenance of international law. The government of the United States would have been certain of attaining this end had it been determined to insist, against Great Britain, on the incontrovertible rights of freedom of the seas.

"But as matters stand the German people are under the impression that the government of the United States while demanding that Germany, struggling for existence, shall restrain the use of an effective weapon, and while making compliance with these demands a condition for maintenance of relations with Germany, confines itself to protests against illegal methods adopted by Germany's enemies. Moreover, the German people know to what considerable extent its enemies are supplied with all kinds of war material from the United States.

"It will, therefore, be understood that the appeal made by the government of the United States to sentiments of humanity and principles of international law cannot under the circumstances meet the same hearty response from the German people which such an appeal otherwise always is certain to find here. If the German government nevertheless is resolved to go to the utmost limit of concessions, it has been guided not alone by the friendship connecting the two great nations for over one hundred years, but also by the thought of the great doom which threatens the entire civilized world should the cruel and sanguinary war be extended and prolonged.

## Is for Peace—On Her Own Terms.

"The German government, conscious of Germany's strength, twice within the last few months announced before the world its readiness to make peace on a basis safeguarding Germany's vital interests, thus indicating that it is not Germany's fault if peace is still withheld from the nations of Europe. The German government feels all the more justified in declaring that responsibility could not be borne before the forum of mankind and in history if, after 21 months of the war's duration, the submarine question under discussion between the German government and the government of the United States were to take a turn seriously threatening maintenance of peace between the two nations.

"As far as lies with the German government, it wishes to prevent things from taking such a course. The German government, moreover, is prepared to do its utmost to confine operations of the war for the rest of its duration to the fighting forces of the belligerents, thereby also insuring freedom of the seas, a principle upon which the German government believes now, as before, that it is in agreement with the government of the United States.

"The German government, guided by this idea, notifies the government of the United States that German naval forces have received the following order: 'In accordance with the general principles of visit and search, and the destruction of merchant vessels recognized by international law, such vessels, both within and without the area declared a naval war zone, shall not be sunk without warning and without saving human lives unless the ship attempt to escape or offer resistance.'

"But neutrals cannot expect that Germany, forced to fight for existence, shall for the sake of neutral interest, restrict the use of an effective weapon if the enemy is permitted to continue to apply at will methods of warfare violating rules of international law. Such a demand would be incompatible with the character of neutrality, and the German government is convinced that the government of the United States does not think of making such a demand, knowing that the government of the United States repeatedly declares that it is determined to restore the principle of freedom of the seas, from whatever quarter it has been violated.

## British Must Observe Law.

"Accordingly, the German government is confident that in consequence of the new orders issued to the naval forces the government of the United States will also now consider all impediments removed which may have been in the way of mutual co-operation toward restoration of the freedom of the seas during the war, as suggested in the note of July 23, 1915, and it does not doubt that the government of the United States will now demand and insist that the British government shall forthwith observe the rules of international law universally recognized before the war as are laid down in the notes presented to the British government December 28, 1914, and November 5, 1915.

"Should the steps taken by the government of the United States not attain the object it desires to have the laws of humanity followed by all belligerent nations, the German government would then be facing a new situation in which it must reserve to itself complete liberty of decision.

"The undersigned avails himself of this opportunity to renew to the American ambassador assurances of highest consideration.

"Von Jagow."

## William Lorimer Acquitted.

Chicago, May 4.—William Lorimer, former Senator, last night was acquitted of charges of embezzlement and conspiracy to defraud in connection with the failure of the La Salle Street Trust and Savings Bank, while president of the institution. He said he will start to-day to accumulate money to reimburse depositors who lost by the failure. The case was on trial 79 days and was given to the jury last night. A verdict was returned after six hours' deliberation.

A Federal indictment charging misapplication of funds of the La Salle Street National Bank, which later was de-nationalized, is pending against Lorimer. District Attorney Cline said he will take no action in the matter until fall.

## Brazil Demands Inquiry.

Rio Janeiro, Brazil, May 4.—The Brazilian government has notified the German legation that it has ordered an urgent inquiry into the sinking of the Brazilian steamship Rio Branco, in order to be able to act with certainty for the defense of its neutral rights.

Official telegrams received here announced that the Rio Branco was torpedoed. The newspapers are greatly aroused and unanimously demand energetic intervention by the Brazilian government.

Yesterday the Jornal Do Commercio advocated co-operation with the United States to oppose submarine warfare as it has been carried on. Its lead is followed to-day by the other newspapers, which are strong in their denunciation.

## Bishops for S. C. Conferences.

Bishop James Atkins has been assigned by the College of Bishops to preside over the South Carolina M. E. Conference, which will meet in Florence this year the week beginning November 29, and Bishop W. A. Candler will preside over the Upper South Carolina Conference, which will meet in Greenville the week beginning November 15.

## Zeppelins Again Raid Eng. Coast.

London, May 3.—The Zeppelin air road on the northeast coast of England and southeast coast of Scotland last night resulted in 36 casualties. This announcement was made officially to-day. One hundred bombs were dropped.

Six men, one of them a soldier, and three women were killed, and 15 men, including three soldiers and eight women, were injured.

## A New County Proposed.

Florence, May 4.—Another effort is going to be made to establish a new county in Eastern South Carolina, to be known as Rutledge county, with Lake City as the county seat. It is stated that it is planned that portions of Florence, Williamsburg, Georgetown and Clarendon counties be embarked in the proposed county.

## Uncle Joe's Birthday.

Washington, May 6.—Members of the House—Republican, Democrat, Socialist and Progressive—held a demonstration for Uncle Joe Cannon to-day in honor of his eightieth birthday, which falls on Sunday.

Speaker Clark, Representative Kitchin, Republican Leader Mann, representatives Gillett, Sherwood and other veterans were speakers.

## Wounded Officer Dies.

Washington, May 3.—Major Gen. Funston to-day reported to the War Department that Sergt. Benjamin McGehee, Troop M, Thirteenth Cavalry, died in the field hospital established at Nampulpa, Mexico, yesterday of wounds received in the fight at Aarral on April 41. His home was at Dexter, Mo.

Emperor Franz Josef possesses an opal for which he once refused an offer of \$250,000. It weighs seventeen ounces.

## SUMMONS FOR RELIEF.

The State of South Carolina,  
County of Oconee.

(In Court of Common Pleas.)  
George M. Ansel, Plaintiff,  
against  
March, or Morris, Gadsden, Maimie Word, Willie Gadsden, Fair Gadsden and Ellen Florence, Defendants.  
(Summons for Relief.—Complaint Served.)

To the Defendants Above Named:  
You are hereby summoned and required to answer the Complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your Answer to the said Complaint on the subscribers, at their offices, on the Public Square, at Wallalla Court House, South Carolina, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the Complaint within the time aforesaid, the Plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the Complaint.  
April 21st, 1916.

STRIBLING & DENDY,  
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

To the Defendants Above Named:  
Please take notice that the purpose of the above action is the foreclosure of certain mortgages held by Plaintiff and covering a town lot owned by December Gadsden, deceased, and that no demand for judgment against any of you personally is sought.

STRIBLING & DENDY,  
Plaintiff's Attorneys.  
April 26, 1916. 17-19

## NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

District Court of the United States,  
Western District of South Carolina.  
In the matter of

RUSKIN ANDERSON, Bankrupt,  
Seneca, S. C.

To the Creditors of the Above  
Named Bankrupt:

Take notice on the 12th day of April, 1916, the above named bankrupt filed his petition in said Court praying that he may be decreed by the Court to have a full discharge from all debts provable against his estate, and a hearing was thereupon ordered and will be had upon said petition on the 15th day of May, 1916, before said Court, at Greenville, in said District, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time and place all known creditors and other persons in interest may appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

J. B. KNIGHT, Clerk.  
April 13th, 1916. 16-19

## WINTHROP COLLEGE SCHOLARSHIP AND ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

The examination for the award of vacant scholarships in Winthrop College and for the admission of new students will be held at the County Court House on Friday, July 7, at 9 a. m. Applicants must not be less than sixteen years of age. When scholarships are vacant after July 7 they will be awarded to those making the highest average at this examination, provided they meet the conditions governing the award. Applicants for scholarships should write to President Johnson before the examination for scholarship examination blanks.

Scholarships are worth \$100 and free tuition. The next session will open September 20, 1916. For further information and catalogue, address President D. B. Johnson, Rock Hill, S. C.

## THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

In the District Court of the United States—For the Western District of South Carolina.

THE UNITED STATES  
Versus

A certain tract of land containing 202.12 acres, more or less, situate in Pulaski Township, in the County of Oconee, in the State of South Carolina, known as the J. H. Cannon tract No. "B."

## THE UNITED STATES

Versus

A certain tract of land containing 651.56 acres, more or less, situate in Pulaski Township, in the County of Oconee, in the State of South Carolina, known as the J. H. Cannon tract No. "C."

Notice that Application has Been Made by The United States to Acquire the Land Herein Described, by Condemnation.

Pursuant to an order made by his honor, Joseph T. Johnson, United States Judge for the Western District of South Carolina, on the 30th day of March, A. D. 1916, notice is hereby published that application has been made to the District Court of the United States, for the condemnation for the public use and purpose of National Forest Reserve, of two certain tracts of land, owned or supposed to be owned by J. H. Cannon and Celia A. Cannon, and an accurate description of said tract of land being as follows:

All and singular those two tracts of land known as the J. H. Cannon "John Mountain" tract and the J. H. Cannon tract, referred to in the purchase agreement of J. H. Cannon with the United States of America, as tract "B," and tract "C," respectively, situate and lying in Pulaski Township, Oconee County, State of South Carolina, hereinafter more fully described:

The J. H. Cannon "John Mountain" tract, or tract "B," hereinafter referred to, is represented to lie north-west of Long Creek Post Office, on John Mountain, on waters of Tugaloo river, and to contain four hundred and twenty-two (422) acres, but contains two hundred and two and 12/100 (202.12) acres, and is circumscribed by a line beginning at corner one, a rock marking the original corner of J. H. Cannon's "John

Mountain" tract, the lands of W. E. Moore and Gibbs Whaley, an oak post being set in a mound of stones and scribed C 1; thence N. 45-43 W. with the line of Gibbs Whaley to corner two, a rock with witnesses, an oak post being set in a mound of stones; thence to corner three, a rock, an oak post being set in a mound of stones; thence to corner four, a thirty-six inch white oak, common to the Wilbanks land; thence to corner five, a twenty-four inch pine, a corner on Tom Swofford's line; thence N. 83-38 E. with Tom Swofford's line to corner six, a black gum, blazed and scribed, marking corner common to Tom Swofford's tract; thence to corner seven, a rock marking corner common to W. P. Moore; thence S. 10-56 W. with the line of W. P. Moore, to corner eight, a twelve-inch dead pine, common to the lands of W. P. Moore and W. E. Moore, a post being set in a mound of stones; thence S. 80-59 W. with the line of the W. E. Moore lands to the place of beginning.

The J. H. Cannon tract, or tract "C," above referred to, is represented as lying southeast of Long Creek Post Office, and being drained by Brasstown Creek and Toxaway Creek, and said to contain nine hundred and thirty-five (935) acres, but contains six hundred and fifty-one and 56/100 (651.56) acres, and is circumscribed by a line beginning at corner one, also a corner of the lands of W. H. Page, a rock with witnesses, a post being set in a mound of stones, scribed C 7; thence N. 37-55 E. with the boundary of the lands of W. H. Page to corner two, a corner common to W. H. Page and Oconee Timber Co. lands, a post being set in a mound of stones; thence N. 2-02 E. with the boundary of the Oconee Timber Co. lands to corner three, also a corner to the Oconee Timber Co. lands, a post being set in a mound of stones; thence to corner four, a ridge which bears N. 10 E., also a corner to the lands of Oconee Timber Co., a post being set in a mound of stones; thence to corner five, also a corner to the Oconee Timber Co. lands, a fourteen inch hickory; thence to corner six, also a corner to the Oconee Timber Co. lands and lands of J. J. Woodall, a rock pile, a post being set in a mound of stones; thence N. 45-40 W. with the boundary of lands of J. J. Woodall to corner seven, also a corner to J. J. Woodall tract, a ten inch post oak; thence to corner eight, an oak post being set in a mound of stones; thence to corner nine, an oak post being set in a mound of stones; thence to corner ten, an oak post being set in a mound of stones; thence to corner eleven, on the bank of Spider Valley branch and corner to lands of J. H. Cannon and F. B. Lee, a thirty-six inch hemlock blazed and scribed; thence meandering the low water mark on the east bank of Spider Valley Creek, with the boundary of the lands of F. B. Lee, in a southerly course to corner twelve, on east bank of Spider Valley Creek, also a corner to lands of F. B. Lee, an eight inch poplar blazed and scribed; thence leaving creek to corner thirteen, a rock in open field on east side of Westminster and Clayton Road, a post being set in a mound of stones; thence to corner fourteen, also a corner to lands of F. B. Lee, a twenty-six inch white oak blazed and scribed; thence to corner fifteen, also a corner to lands of F. B. Lee, a thirty-six inch poplar blazed and scribed; thence to corner sixteen, also a corner to F. B. Lee and William Jesse Watkins lands, a stump of original Spanish oak, an oak post being set in a mound of stones by the stump of original corner; thence S. 9-11 W. with the boundary of the lands of W. J. Watkins to corner seventeen, also corner nine of the J. S. Carter "Holbrook" tract and common to lands of W. J. Watkins, an eighteen inch Spanish oak; thence S. 18-12 E. with the boundary of the J. S. Carter "Holbrook" tract, reversed, to corner eighteen, which is corner eight of the J. S. Carter "Holbrook" tract, a fourteen inch yellow pine blazed and scribed; thence to corner nineteen, a ridge, being corner seven of J. S. Carter "Holbrook" tract, a post oak stump, an oak post being set in a mound of stones by the said post oak stump; thence to corner twenty, which is corner six of the Carter tract, a twelve inch post oak blazed and scribed; thence to corner twenty-one, which is corner five of the J. S. Carter tract and common to the lands of Kate O. Vandiver, a rock, an oak post being set in a mound of stones; thence to corner twenty-three, a corner common to the lands of Kate O. Vandiver, Mary Butt and lands of Robertson and Taylor, an eight inch hickory blazed and scribed; thence N. 73-01 E. with the boundary of the lands of Robertson and Taylor to corner twenty-four, a corner common to the lands of Robertson and Taylor, and in line of J. S. Carter "Brasstown Schoolhouse" tract, a rock, an oak post being set in a mound of stones; thence N. 38-54 with the boundary of the J. S. Carter "Brasstown Schoolhouse" tract reversed, to corner twenty-five, which is corner four of the J. S. Carter "Brasstown Schoolhouse" tract, a rock, an oak post being set in a mound of stones; thence to corner twenty-six, a corner common to the lands of W. H. Page, and on line of boundary of W. H. Page, an oak post being set in a mound of stones; thence N. 37-55 E. with the boundary of land of W. H. Page to the place of beginning, all bearings being turned from the true meridian.

All persons interested in said tract of land, are hereby required to come forward on the 1st day of July, A. D. 1916, and file with the Clerk of this Court, at his office at Greenville, S. C., their objections, if any they should have, to the proposed purchase or acquisition of said tract of land, by the United States.

J. WILLIAM THURMOND,  
United States Attorney.

## A True Copy. Attest:

(Seal.) J. B. KNIGHT,  
Clerk, U. S. D. Court.

## Cures Old Sores, Other Remedies Won't Cure.

The worst cases, no matter how long standing, are cured by the wonderful, old reliable Dr. Porter's Antiseptic Healing Oil. It relieves Pain and Heals at the same time. 25c, 50c, \$1.00

## THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

In the District Court of the United States—For the Western District of South Carolina.

THE UNITED STATES  
Versus

A certain tract of land containing 99.08 acres, more or less, situate in Pulaski Township, in the County of Oconee, in the State of South Carolina, known as Lucinda Swofford and Lassie Turpin Tract.

Notice that Application has Been Made by The United States to Acquire the Land Herein Described, by Condemnation.

Pursuant to an order made by his honor, Joseph T. Johnson, United States Judge for the Western District of South Carolina, on the 30th day of March, A. D. 1916, notice is hereby published that application has been made to the District Court of the United States, for the Western District of South Carolina, in behalf of the United States, for the condemnation for the public use and purpose of National Forest Reserve, of a certain tract of land, owned or supposed to be owned by Lucinda Swofford and Lassie Turpin, and an accurate description of said tract of land being as follows:

All and singular that tract of land known as the Lucinda Swofford and Lassie Turpin tract, containing ninety-nine and 08/100 (99.08) acres, the same being balance left from a tract of one hundred and two and 19/100 (102.19) acres, less an exception of three and 11/100 (3.11) acres, situate and lying in Pulaski Township, County of Oconee, and State of South Carolina, on Falls Creek, a tributary of the Chattooga River, and adjoining lands of John Lochrie and others, said tract and the exception, heretofore said to contain one hundred (100) acres, more or less.

The said tract of land is circumscribed by a line beginning at corner one, the same being corner one of the John Lochrie "Ramey" tract and common to the lands of J. E. Phillips, a rock, no witness, an oak post being set in a mound of stones, scribed L 1; thence North with the line of J. E. Phillips to corner two, on a ridge a corner common to lands of J. E. Phillips and Gibbs Whaley, an oak post being set in a mound of stones; thence with the boundary of the lands of Gibbs Whaley, an old hacked line N. 56-15 E. to corner three, a rock with witnesses, an oak post being set in a mound of stones; thence to corner four, a rock with witnesses, an oak post being set in a mound of stones; thence to corner five, an oak post being set in a mound of stones; thence to corner six, an oak post being set in a mound of stones; thence to corner seven, an oak post being set in a mound of stones; thence to corner eight, an oak post being set in a mound of stones; thence with the boundary of cultivated land, leaving the original Swofford-Turpin boundary to corner eight, a point near house, a post being set in a mound of stones, scribed S T B-10; thence to corner 8 B, a point at the edge of a field, an oak post being set in a mound of stones, scribed S T B-11; thence to corner 8 C, a post in a mound of stones scribed S T B-2; thence to corner 8 D, a twelve inch maple on bank of branch blazed and scribed; thence with the meanders of the branch, N. 50-53 E. to corner 8 E, to point on bank of branch, a post being set in a mound of stones; thence with the edge of field to corner fourteen in an edge of woods, an oak post being set; thence to corner fifteen, the edge of an old road on a ridge; thence to corner sixteen, a twenty-four inch pine stump and rock, an oak post being set in a mound of stones; thence to corner seventeen, a rock, also corner eight of John Lochrie's "Ramey" tract, common to the lands of Thomas Ramey, an oak post being set in a mound of stones; thence with the boundary of John Lochrie "Ramey" tract to corner 8 to 1, to corner eighteen, an oak post being set in a mound of stones; thence to corner nineteen, an eight inch yellow pine blazed and scribed; thence to corner twenty, a four inch red oak blazed and scribed; thence to corner twenty-one, an oak post being set in a mound of stones; thence to corner twenty-two, an oak post being set in a mound of stones; thence to corner twenty-three, an oak post being set in a mound of stones; thence to the place of beginning. The said boundaries including the exception herein-after described.

Exception A of the Lucinda Swofford and Lassie Turpin tract, excluded from the boundaries above set out, contains three and 11/100 (3.11) acres, and is circumscribed by a line beginning at corner one, a point at the lower edge of bottom land field on the bank of Fall Creek, a post being set in a mound of stones and scribed S-T A-1; thence with the edge of cultivated land, to corner two, a six inch black pine, blazed and scribed, S-T A-2; thence to corner three, a five inch black pine, blazed and scribed; thence to corner four, a six inch maple blazed and scribed; thence to corner five, a five inch black oak blazed and scribed; thence to corner six, a fifteen inch black gum blazed and scribed; S. 21-55 W. 7.34 chains distant from corner 8 B of the Swofford-Turpin tract; thence to corner seven, a six inch black pine blazed and scribed; thence to the place of beginning, all bearings being turned from the true meridian.

All persons interested in said tract of land, are hereby required to come forward on the 1st day of July, A. D. 1916, and file with the Clerk of this Court, at his office at Greenville, S. C., their objections, if any they should have, to the proposed purchase or acquisition of said tract of land, by the United States.

## J. WILLIAM THURMOND,

United States Attorney.

## A True Copy. Attest:

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Clerk, U. S. D. Court.